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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/772,810	02/05/2004	Rafay Khan	N0187US	5973

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NAVTEQ NORTH AMERICA, LLC  
425 West RANDOLPH STREET  
SUITE 1200, PATENT DEPT  
CHICAGO, IL 60606

EXAMINER
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QUIETT, CARRAMAH J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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11/01/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/772,810	Applicant(s) KHAN, RAFAY	
	Examiner Carramah J. Quiett	Art Unit 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some    \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. The amendment(s), filed on 08/16/2007, have been entered and made of record. Claims 1-24 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 21 recites the limitation, "...associating text indicating a name of the municipality with the picture." In claim 21, the other limitations mention "a photograph" not "a picture". Respectfully, please change "the picture" to "the photograph". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
5. **Claims 1-24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baron (U.S. Pat. #6,459,388) in view of Cazier (U.S. Pat. #6,657,661).

As for **claim 1**, Baron discloses a camera (fig. 4, col. 5, lines 1-8; col. 7, lines 24-36) comprising:

an image acquiring means (ref. 400; col. 5, lines 1-8; col. 7, lines 24-36));

equipment that determines a physical position (ref. 100; col. 7, lines 37-58);

a database(ref. 300) indicating locations (navigational information) of municipalities (col. 5, lines 53-57; col. 7, line 53 – col. 8, line 6; col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19); and

an application (ref. 24) that uses the database, determines in which municipality the physical position is located and associates data indicating the municipality with an image acquired by the image acquiring means (col. 7, line 53 – col. 8, line 6; col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19). However, Baron does not expressly teach indicating a name of the municipality.

In a similar field of endeavor, Cazier discloses an application (figs. 1-2) that uses the database, determines in which municipality the physical position is located and associates data indicating the municipality with an image acquired by the image acquiring means (col. 1, line 62 – col. 2, line 42). In light of the teaching of Cazier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the camera of Baron with the application as claimed in claim 1. This modification provides a user with a digital imaging system that can name the image files with a name that can help the user locate and organize the image that have been captured without being difficult and time consuming (col. 1, lines 25-30).

For **claim 2**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the image acquiring means, the equipment that determines a physical position, the database, and the application are all physically located in a single housing (Baron, col. 7, lines 24-58).

For **claim 3**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the equipment that determines a physical position is a GPS unit (Baron, col. 5, lines 49-56).

For **claim 4**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the database associates coordinates with municipalities (Baron, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19).

For **claim 5**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein municipalities inherently includes cities, towns, and villages (Baron, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19). This is inherent because Baron teaches municipal organizations, which means organizations of cities, towns, and villages.

For **claim 6**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the application associates data indicating a state with the image acquired by the image acquiring means (Baron, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19). This is inherent because Baron teaches a GPS system (col. 5, lines 49-56) as well as municipal organizations. Local Chambers of Commerce are located in states.

For **claim 7**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, discloses the camera of claim 1 wherein the database also indicates states (Baron, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19). This is inherent because Baron teaches a GPS system as well as municipal organizations. Local Chambers of Commerce are located in states.

As for **claim 8**, Baron teaches a method of operation for photography (col. 5, lines 1-8; col. 7, lines 24-36) comprising:

- acquiring an image with a camera (col. 5, lines 1-8; col. 7, lines 24-36);

- with position determining equipment associated with the camera, acquiring information indicating a position associated with the camera (col. 7, lines 37-58);

- determining a municipality in which the position is located; and associating data indicating the municipality with the image (col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19). However, Baron does not expressly teach indicating a name of the municipality.

In a similar field of endeavor, Cazier teaches indicating a name of the municipality with the image (col. 1, line 62 – col. 2, line 42). In light of the teaching of Cazier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Baron with the method as claimed in claim 8. This modification provides a user with a digital imaging system that can name the image files with a name that can help the user locate and organize the image that have been captured without being difficult and time consuming (col. 1, lines 25-30).

For **claim 9**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the position determining equipment comprises a GPS unit (col. 5, lines 49-56).

For **claim 10**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the position determining equipment is installed in the camera col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56; col. 7, lines 24-36).

For **claim 11**, Baron teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the position is inherently expressed as geographic coordinates camera (col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56).

For **claim 12**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the municipality is determined using a geographic database installed in the camera (col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56; col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19).

For **claim 13**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 8 further comprising: adding text indicating the name of the municipality to the image (Baron, col. 6, lines 6-35; col. 7, line 53 – col. 8, line 15; Cazier, col. 1, line 62 – col. 2, line 42).

For **claim 14**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 8 further comprising: the image with text indicating the name of the municipality in the image (Baron, col.

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6, lines 6-35; col. 7, line 53 – col. 8, line 15; Cazier, col. 1, line 57 – col. 2, line 42). However, Baron, as modified by Cazier, does not expressly teach *printing* the image with text indicating the municipality in the image. Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to print the image with text indicating the municipality in the image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the camera/PLDS of Baron, as modified by Cazier, to print the image with text indicating the municipality in the image. This modification would allow a photographer to easily determine exactly where the image was taken. *It is noted by the Examiner that because Applicant failed to timely traverse the old and well-known statement, it is now taken as Admitted Prior Art (see MPEP 2144.03(c)).*

For **claim 15**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 8 wherein the municipality in which the position is located is determined using a remotely located geographic database (col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19).

As for **claim 16**, Baron teaches a method of operation for photography comprising:  
using a database located with a camera, associating data indicating a municipality with an image taken by the camera (col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56; col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19); and  
displaying the image with text indicating the municipality in the image (col. 6, lines 6-35; col. 7, line 53 – col. 8, line 15).

However, Baron does not expressly teach indicating a name of the municipality.

In a similar field of endeavor, Cazier discloses displaying the image with text indicating the municipality with the image (col. 1, line 57 – col. 2, line 42; col. 3, lines 58-65). In light of the teaching of Cazier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made to modify the method of Baron with the method as claimed in claim 16. This modification provides a user with a digital imaging system that can name the image files with a name that can help the user locate and organize the image that have been captured without being difficult and time consuming (col. 1, lines 25-30).

For **claim 17**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 16 further comprising:

using a position determining unit associated with the camera to determine a position of the camera when the image is taken (col. 7, lines 37-58); and

with the database, using the position to determine the municipality (col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56; col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19).

For **claim 18**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 17 wherein the position determining unit includes a GPS unit (col. 5, lines 49-56).

For **claim 19**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 17 wherein the position is expressed as geographic coordinates (col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56).

**Claim 20** is a method claim corresponding to method claim 14. Therefore, claim 20 is analyzed and rejected as previously discussed with respect to claim 14.

For **claim 21**, Baron teaches a method for associating meaningful location information with photographs (col. 6, lines 32-40) comprising:

taking a photograph (col. 5, lines 1-8; col. 7, lines 24-36);

acquiring position information when the photograph is taken (col. 7, lines 37-58);

associating the position information with a data representation of the photograph;

using a geographic database to determine a municipality in which the position is located (col. 5, lines 1-8 & 49-56; col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19); and

associating text indicating the municipality with the picture (col. 6, lines 6-35; col. 7, line 53 – col. 8, line 15). However, Baron does not expressly teach indicating a name of the municipality.

In a similar field of endeavor, Cazier discloses associating text indicating a name of the municipality with the picture (col. 1, line 62 – col. 2, line 42). In light of the teaching of Cazier, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Baron with the method as claimed in claim 21. This modification provides a user with a digital imaging system that can name the image files with a name that can help the user locate and organize the image that have been captured without being difficult and time consuming (col. 1, lines 25-30).

For **claim 22**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 21 wherein the photograph is taken with a portable location database system (PLDS) equipped with a camera as a feature (col. 5, lines 1-8). However, Baron, as modified by Cazier, does not expressly teach that the photograph is taken with a phone equipped with a camera as a feature. Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to take a photograph with a phone equipped with a camera as a feature. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Baron, as modified by Cazier, with a phone equipped with a camera as a feature in order to provide a system that has versatile communication access. *It is noted by the Examiner that because Applicant failed to timely*

*traverse the old and well-known statement, it is now taken as Admitted Prior Art (see MPEP 2144.03(c)).*

For **claim 23**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 21 wherein the geographic database is located on a remotely located server (col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 19).

For **claim 24**, Baron, as modified by Cazier, teaches the method of claim 23 further comprising:

connecting a camera that contains the data representation of the photograph to a computing platform (col. 5, lines 1-45; col. 6, lines 19-40); and

using the computing platform to communicate over a data network with the remotely located server (col. 5, line 46 – col. 6, line 18).

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,


however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carramah J. Quiett whose telephone number is (571) 272-7316. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, NgocYen Vu can be reached on (571) 272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CJQ  
October 16, 2007

  
NGOC-YEN VU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER